

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1868.

To-Morrow and Its Duties.

It is true to say that never in the history of our country has there been an election of so great moment to the future of the nation as the one on the eve of which we are at present standing. We are not prepared to say that the present exceeds the past in the great issues at stake. The second election of Mr. Lincoln had momentous results far more closely connected with it than the one which is now approaching. But we doubt whether ever there has been a time when the decision of the freemen of the land will bear more ultimate fruits of importance than that which will be made to-morrow. The only correct way in which we can estimate the importance of electing Grant is to look at the results which will follow the election of Seymour. We can give an idea of the positive good only by considering the negative evil. If Seymour was to be elected, what then? Upon whose faces would we see the smiles impending? Upon whose faces would the dark sword of indignation and humiliation rest? It is no difficult task to answer. Every face which wore a smile when Bull Run was reported, when Chancellorsville came to hand, when Big Bethel was the latest news, would smile at the election of Horatio Seymour. Men who had not had an opportunity to be glad since Lee surrendered at Appomattox would then rejoice with exceeding great joy. The Rebel sympathizers, the lurking assassins who sought to strike the nation in the back, the would-be traitor, had he not been a constitutional coward—all these would join hands in congratulation. And upon all the rest of the loyal North would settle a despair too great for utterance. We need no other argument to cause a united opposition to Seymour. Mr. Stanton, Mr. Johnson's Attorney-General, said four years ago, "Any man for whom Jefferson Davis would vote, had he a vote, should be opposed by every lover of his country." We accept that sentence. We ask the great masses of the North: For whom would Jefferson Davis vote, Seymour or Grant? And which would have his vote, deny that candidate years.

The triumph of Seymour and Blair would be a Rebel triumph. We would hear 100 guns fired in Charleston, and hear them echoed through every Southern town and through the Rebel city of New York. It would be a victory of the "lost cause," and it would be followed by the same results as would have followed the "lost cause" had it succeeded. When we look at the barbarities inflicted upon the helpless loyalists of the South, and the defenseless negroes there, when we read of the bloody deeds of the Ku-Klux, and of the murders and beatings and every form of oppression which, under the semi-loyal administration of Mr. Johnson, the ruffians of the South attempt, we tremble to think of the fate of these poor people should the Rebels be in power through Horatio Seymour. God save them, for the help of man will be of no avail! There would be revolution and war, States would be overthrown, mob law reign, and if we did not have a San Domingo, it would not be because we had failed to court it. Join with this national repudiation, and the picture of Seymour's success stands before us. With such a fate staring at us, will the loyal people tolerate the election of Mr. Seymour? We answer, No! There will go up to-morrow from every village, hamlet, town, city, and State of the loyal North such a voice of condemnation of this man and his friends, and their views, that will startle the lurking Rebels in the South and cause them to pause. It will tell them that General Grant is the next President. It will tell them more than that. It will leave no doubt as to the temper of that North which, in the days past, crushed and whipped rebellion into submission. It will say to them, if you value your property, if you value your lives, cease the course which you have been adopting. The army will be no longer handled by a weak, if not traitorous President. The navy will no longer have an old dotard for its Secretary. Vigor and decision will characterize every department, and we to the men who commit a Camilla riot or a New Orleans assassination! There will be peace though the sword being held over all evil-doers; through the encouragement which the "certainty of defense will give to the loyal; through the assurance which we will extend to the suffering loyalty of the South. "Be of good cheer. The strong right arm of the North will be your defender and avenger." All this will follow the result of to-morrow's election.

In this glorious work will not all have a part? Will there be one man who will not desire to say to his children and his friends hereafter, "I voted for Ulysses S. Grant in 1868!" We feel sure that in the ranks of the Republican party there will not be one; that every voter will turn out, and cast his suffrage for the greatest general of the age. It will be something of which each of us shall be proud hereafter, and in the glory of which each will desire to have had a part. If any shall stay away from the polls, we predict for him keen regret and great shame in the future. Let every freeman vote, and vote early. There will be an attempt made to choke up the polls by crowds desiring to vote later in the day. If you would be sure to have your vote in,

go early, and stay until you have voted. In this great civil battle let every man be found doing his share on the side of right. The result cannot be considered doubtful, but let each swell the thunder-note of Northern condemnation of treason, and each do his share to increase the popular shout which hails Grant "President of the United States."

Shall We Have Peace?

Does any man in this country wish the next four years of our history to resemble those that have just past? Both parties hope for the success of their candidates, and there are some who imagine that any change must be for the better. Andrew Johnson has succeeded in disgusting all parties; but whatever his faults may be, he has the merit of firmness and self-sufficiency in endeavoring to carry out the line of policy which he thought it proper to adopt—for these qualities are merits, in a comparative sense at least. For Johnson the Democrats would give us Horatio Seymour—a man whose only strong point is his devotion to the interests of his Rebel masters, who was nominated because it was known that he would be a convenient and pliable tool if elected, and under whose administration we would have to expect four more years of discord, anarchy, and outrage. Fortunately, the chances that another Old Man of the Sea will be fastened upon us diminish as the day of election approaches. Every intelligent Democrat in the country acknowledges that the game is up; that their chances of success were surrendered at the dictation of the Rebels and traitors who controlled the New York Convention; and that, whether for good or evil, the control of the Government will remain in the hands of the Republicans. By the election of Grant and Colfax to-morrow, the reconstruction of the Union on a satisfactory basis will be secured. The men who incited and carried on the Rebellion will be compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the laws; the disasters of the war will be repaired; life and property will be protected; and the country will have peace. Let this contest decide once and forever the issues of the Rebellion; let the Republican majority be so overwhelming that the old Democratic party of treason and discord will be buried out of sight. Every Republican voter should remember that he owes a duty to his country to-morrow, and that we want not only a victory, but a victory so decisive that the enemy will be utterly demolished.

6856.

SHARSWOOD'S TIPSTAVES, between the 14th of September and the 12th of October, manufactured not less than 6856 bogus citizens, through the connivance of Judge Sharswood, a man who now holds his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court solely by virtue of just such fraudulent practices. These 6856 certificates of naturalization were issued by the Prothonotary of the Court in utter defiance of the acts of Congress regulating the process of naturalization, at such a lightning speed that he was unable to do anything more than affix his name, the presiding judge meanwhile killing the time as best he could by reading the papers and writing letters. Thousands of votes were polled at the recent election, having no other basis than these fraudulent and illegal documents, and to-morrow another attempt will be made to pollute the ballot-box with them. The duty of the election officers in the premises has been clearly and unquestionably set forth, but in many of the down-town wards of the city, where the Hampton-Democracy have full swing, we may expect these fraudulent votes to be received and counted in favor of Seymour and Blair. Every vote so received and counted will require the vote of one honest and loyal citizen as an offset. Therefore, let no man who values peace and stability throughout the land neglect the exercise of his high privilege at this crisis in the nation's history.

DO YOUR DUTY.—There is no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that the immense grist of naturalization certificates ground out by Sharswood's sham court during September and October is nothing more nor less than waste paper. District Attorney Mann has issued his instructions to the election officers of this city to treat them accordingly, in the following circular:—

"I have been asked to give an opinion as to the certificates of naturalization issued, or purporting to be issued, by J. R. Sharswood, Prothonotary, with the seal, or what purports to be the seal, of the Supreme Court attached thereto, and I unhesitatingly say that it is the duty of the officers to reject all votes tendered by persons who offer to prove their citizenship by such papers, which purport to have been issued in September and October of this year. It is notorious that the Judge in almost all these cases never saw the applicant or the voucher; and the certificates, being issued contrary to the express provisions of the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, are illegal, and election officers should not receive them as the evidence of naturalization required by existing laws. "Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1868."

The duty of the election officers is therefore plain. Every tipstave certificate must be rejected by them, in order that the will of the people may not be wilfully perverted.

MR. STANTON received an ovation on Saturday night. The people of Philadelphia turned out solely to pay a tribute to him, and well did they do so. Amid the plaudits of the "densest crowd he ever saw" he was welcomed, and the affection felt for him for his course during the past eight years testified to by the shouts and cheers which greeted his appearance. He made a speech full of a scathing review of Seymour's oration delivered from the same stand within twenty-four hours. His health is feeble, but his indomitable will sustained him when any other man would have been in bed.

GENERAL GRANT'S strategy consisted in striking Rebel armies instead of Rebel towns, and the true way to capture the cohorts of the Confederacy is to bring out every Republican voter, and outnumber the legions of the Democracy.

The Issue.

To-morrow the American people will be called upon to decide whether the bloody war which for four years devastated this fair land was fought in vain, whether the crowning infamy of treason was in the assassination of Lincoln and in the administration of Johnson, or whether we shall at length begin to experience the benefits of the sacrifices that we have made, by the election of a man to the Presidency who will be in accord with Congress; who will have no policy to carry out in opposition to the wishes of the loyal people of the country; who has proved himself to be well disposed to the men who were in arms against the Government, provided they are willing to behave themselves like loyal citizens and obey the laws; who is a conservative in the only true sense of the word, and, above all, who has the respect and confidence of men of all parties. There never has been, since Washington, a candidate for the Presidency who was so emphatically the choice of the people as General Grant, and his record is such as to inspire confidence that he will prove himself no unworthy successor to the great founder of the Republic. A comparison of such a man with the smooth-tongued, intiguing, treacherous politician who has been put up as a fitting representative of the principles of the latter-day Democracy would be amusing, if it were not painful to think that any party in this country should be obliged to descend so low. But a deeper degradation still was reached by the adoption of a platform which repudiates every principle for which the war was fought, and by the nomination of a "kitchen-cabinet" Blair for the Vice Presidency.

The slippery Seymour pleads that he would not be able to do any harm if he was elected, because he would have both houses of Congress opposed to him; but for the last three years and a half we have had a man in the Presidential chair in the same predicament; his hands have been tied as tight as Seymour's would be, and yet the outrages and murders which are of daily occurrence in the Southern States are evidences of the demoralizing spirit that has been raised up and encouraged by his influence and treasonable sympathies. The election of Seymour would but ensure a continuance of this state of things, and we have had enough of it. We want every man, woman, and child, of every shade of color, to come and go in all portions of this broad land without thought of peril to life and limb; we want every one to have the privilege of the freest expression of opinion, and we would interfere with no man for talking treason even, so long as he did not practise it. This privilege which we would grant to our opponents we claim for ourselves, and until Yankee school-marks and "carpet-baggers" are allowed to teach and preach such doctrines as they think right and proper in the South, there cannot be peace.

The importance of the election to-morrow will be in the moral influence it will exert, even more than in the choice of a suitable man for the Presidency. The result of the election can scarcely be doubted, and it remains for the loyal voters of the country to make the majority for Grant and Colfax as large and imposing as possible. Let the voice of the people be clear, strong, and unmistakable. Let General Grant go into the White House on the fourth of March next feeling that he is no representative of a faction, but that he will have the support and confidence of the loyal millions of this great country, who are determined that treason must be put down finally and forever, and that the reign of violence and murder must come to an end. The questions to be decided by the Presidential election have been discussed so often and so well that every citizen should be familiar with them, and be able to deposit his ballot to-morrow with a full understanding of what he is about. Let no voter neglect his duty—the highest duty of a citizen—and let us on Wednesday be able to herald such a victory for the cause of truth, justice, and loyalty as will assure us of peace, prosperity, and national welfare in the future.

MR. STANTON, in his great speech on Saturday, hit the nail on the head when he described Horatio Seymour as the "travelling agent of Wade Hampton and Forrest." Seymour sold himself body and soul when he accepted the nomination of their Convention, and his election to the Presidency will mean nothing more nor less than placing the whole power and influence of the Executive department of the Government in their hands. Seymour himself is a nobody; but as the agent of Hampton, Forrest & Co. he would be able to do incalculable mischief. His employers, however, were too eager to grasp power, and they overreached themselves. Fortunately for the people of this great country, there is very little prospect that Seymour will ever rise above the position of a travelling agent. In that capacity he has done the work of his masters so well that respectable people do not wish to see or hear any more of him, and after to-morrow he will subsist to the position of obscurity to which he properly belongs.

ON REQUISITION.—Governor Geary has acted promptly in regard to the ruffians who dared to visit Philadelphia to pollute our ballot-box in October. He has signed a requisition for seven of them from New York, among whom are two Democratic State Senators, to have them brought here, and here receive their condemnation. A like course will be pursued towards Baltimore, and by experience we will teach these ruffians whether they can invade the Quaker City and receive no punishment. They will have time to think over their deeds within a Philadelphia prison.

REBEL RAIDS in the South and Rebel riots in the North teach us to have more faith in the claymores of Grant than the say-more of the Democracy.

SEYMOUR'S DEFINITION OF STATESMANSHIP. One of the sentences in Horatio Seymour's speech at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, is as follows:—

"The work of statesmanship is this, to wit, to see that in every portion of our country industry is rewarded, commerce promoted, and the good order of society sustained."

Statesmanship should have higher aims than those enumerated by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Industry may be rewarded, commerce promoted, and good order maintained under a despotism, and no republican definition of the aims of statesmanship can be complete that does not include the establishment and maintenance of liberty. Seymour, "as a thoughtful man," however, knows that his party does not tolerate or approve the liberal ideas upon which this Government was founded, and that its modern history is centred in its frauds, its infamies, its rebellions, its cruelties, and its political intrigues to propagate, preserve, and perpetuate slavery. The preamble of the Constitution of the United States gives an admirable condensed presentation of the true aims of American statesmanship, which seeks to "form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty." The Seymour standard of statesmanship falls infinitely below that established by the fathers of the Republic eighty years ago, and modern Democracy has given, from the mouth of its chosen champion, a new illustration of its retrograde tendencies. Nor is this the only or the worst fault of that party. It does not even adopt effective means to accomplish the purposes which Seymour approves. While he professes to desire to "see that in every portion of our country industry is rewarded," he belongs to the rabid school of New York free-trade politicians. The triumph of their principles would reduce the rewards of the industry of every section of our country, leave American manufactures at the mercy of foreign competition, and interpose fatal obstacles to the development of the internal resources of the country. The mineral regions he witnessed for the first time, on his recent trip through the State, would again become comparatively worthless wastes, and desolate solitude would gain prevail at thousands of places which now resound with the busy hum of cheerful and profitable industry. Aside from the blighting influences of free trade, Seymour has no sympathy with the efforts of the Republican party to secure for the workmen of the South the just rewards of their industry, which the Democracy persistently denied by their support of slavery, and which the Rebels still seek to withhold through the aid of their outthroat Ku-Klux Klans, and by the action of the Southern State governments they propose to control under the Blair-Brodhead programme. Without diversified industry no nation can enjoy the fruits of a beneficial and enriching commerce, and the Seymour free-trade, proslavery system of statesmanship would perpetuate forever the industrial vassalage of this great country. The Democratic method of sustaining the "good order of society" has been sufficiently tested to prove its worthlessness. We need look no farther for illustration than to Buchanan's method of dealing with the incipient Rebellion, to Seymour's course in reference to the New York riots, and to the demonstrations of the Southern Democracy at Memphis, New Orleans, and Camilla.

THE TIPSTAVE BUSINESS.—Every election judge of this city should carefully pause, and candidly reflect upon the opinion given by District Attorney Mann, the highest law officer of the county, in reference to the bogus naturalization certificates with which Sharswood's tipstaves flooded the city. Mr. Mann says:—

"I have been asked to give an opinion as to the certificates of naturalization issued, or purporting to be issued, by J. R. Sharswood, Prothonotary, with the seal, or what purports to be the seal, of the Supreme Court attached thereto, and I unhesitatingly say that it is the duty of the officers to reject all votes tendered by persons who offer to prove their citizenship by such papers, which purport to have been issued in September and October of this year. It is notorious that the Judge in almost all these cases never saw the applicant or the voucher; and the certificates, being issued contrary to the express provisions of the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, are illegal, and election officers should not receive them as the evidence of naturalization required by existing laws. "Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1868."

With these clear and explicit instructions before them, no election officer need remain in doubt as to his duty, when any person not entitled to a vote attempts to defile the law and pollute the ballot-box by voting upon an illegal certificate of naturalization.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S AUBURN SPEECH, as a specimen of grand and lofty tumbling, exceeds anything which that accomplished acrobat has ever achieved in the past. But Mr. Seward, after many dazzling leaps and perilous vaultings, came down squarely on his feet on good solid ground. He has tried the Democratic platforms, and found them too shaky for these perilous times. So he turns several somersaults, and lights gracefully on the platform of equal rights for all. If any citizen having a vote is in doubt as to his duty to-morrow, let him peruse Mr. Seward's Auburn speech, and then take up his position, where alone it is safe, by the side of "the candidates of authority."

"A MAN of words and not of deeds Is like a garden full of weeds." The American people are now called upon to choose between such a man and one who, full of deeds and not of words, seems to have no fancy for weeds, except a harmless partiality for that odorous growth of Virginian soil.

Vote for the victor at Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Appomattox.

The new calendar of peace—The cigar of U. S. Grant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, the diplomatist and right-hand man of Andrew Johnson, is a different sort of individual from the bold and fearless Senator of fifteen years and more ago, who spoke in season and out of season for the cause of truth and justice, without being intimidated by the scowls, sneers, or threats of the Southern fire-eaters who ruled in the Senate chamber. Mr. Seward, however, has not altogether forgotten the old times when he was an honored leader, and when he announced his doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery. He yielded to the malign influence of Andrew Johnson, but Seymour, Blair, and the Democratic platform are a combination of evils that he cannot stomach. Mr. Seward in his old age is diplomatic or nothing; he dislikes plain language, and he prefers to talk round a question. In his speech in Auburn, on Saturday, Mr. Seward declared his preferences in the present contest and how he would cast his vote. The following utterances mean more than stronger language would from some men:—

"One consideration alone is sufficient to determine my judgment in this emergency. I cannot forget what the civil war has done for two great political achievements, the one, the saving the integrity of the Union, and the other, the abolition of slavery. The first of these is the work where to reside in the work of reconstruction is expected to be successful. * * * The Republican party neither rests under any suspicion of its loyalty or its devotion to human freedom; nor can it fall under any suspicion, the Democratic party, I do not now propose to say with how much justice, has not so conducted itself with respect to responsible action as to secure the confidence of the loyal people in its unconditional and uncompromising adherence to the Union. In its acceptance and approval of the effective abolition of slavery. "To evade the responsibilities of the Government to the Democratic party in its present condition, to postpone the settlement of the lamentable political excitement which alone has delayed the complete restoration of the Union up to the present time. The result of the election, if in favor of the candidates of authority, will prepare the popular mind to accept bow what it has heretofore rejected, namely, the most practical and easy solution of the national embarrassments."

This is the truth, and no man in the country is better able to form a correct judgment in the matter than William H. Seward.

The old men of the country refer back to the fact that they voted for General Washington for President as one of the most important and creditable events of their lives. So in future times, as the Republic expands into colossal proportions, and hundreds of millions of American freemen congregate on this continent, the voters of the present day who live to a green old age will always be able to look back with pride and self-gratulation to a vote cast at this juncture for the great soldier who maintained the integrity of the Union, and whose vigorous, common-sense statesmanship is about to restore universal and beneficent peace.

JUSTICE to the freedmen, justice to the bondholders, justice to the Union soldiers, justice to the material interests of the nation, cannot be secured without the election of Grant and Colfax. The people cannot be prosperous under Democratic rule. Tranquillity cannot be restored by Seymour and Blair. Confidence, content, enterprise, peace, and a new era of good feeling can only be inspired by the triumph of the hero who has won the gratitude of the North by his brilliant military achievements and the regard of all decent men in the South by his magnanimity.

The classicism of our present political nomenclature is remarkable. Ulysses, famous for his deeds of valor and words of wisdom; Horatio best belongs to our own English classic, where his intellectual status is clearly settled: "There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." Blair finishes up the trio in the vernacular, and with his frankness only his friends can find fault.

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL, the other day, was so unfortunate as to describe Seymour as leading the charge with his white feather dancing in the breeze. The snow-white plume of dauntless Murat was probably in the writer's mind, but it was his own English that "missed fire." "The smoke that so gracefully curls" from Grant's cigar has led thousands to victory, without either fuss or feathers.

A MAN of deeds and not of words, a man prudent, patient, direct, efficient, was one of the first means, under God's providence, that made us a nation and established for us a Government. The hands of traitors tried to undo his work, and again Providence has raised for us a man of like character for a like service. May he too be permitted to complete his labors!

SEND Seymour up Salt River; let Blair blather with him too; send Ulysses to the White House, with a loyal Union crew.

ROSECRANS.

His Mexican Mission. To the Editor of the New York Times.—Please correct an error into which your Washington special has fallen in saying General Rosecrans does not intend going to Mexico, because he thinks General Grant will be our next President. He never thought of being influenced by such a motive. He was not nominated as a partisan nor confirmed as a partisan. Neither his reluctance to accept, nor his acceptance, arose from partisan motives, nor does he expect to fill the mission as a partisan. He will go, as an American citizen who loves his country and her institutions, to a neighboring nation in whose welfare he has always felt a deep and sincere interest—an interest he feels only to know is shared by the great body of our people, General Grant among the number. W. S. ROSECRANS, Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Envoy to Mexico.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN, OUTCALT'S PATENT PLASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.

CLARK'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE HORSE-SHOE CALK, BERGER & CO., OFFICE—REED STREET, BELOW THIRD, AND NO. 406 LIBRARY STREET. 10 25 1st 75c.

FOR SALE.—ONE VERY SUPERIOR watch, made by Charles Frothingham, No. 84 Nassau Street, London. (Price \$300.) Applied to S. ELYMPIA Street. 10 25 1st 75c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLATED GLYCERINE. This is a valuable and effective remedy for the skin. It is a preparation of the purest glycerine, and is adapted to all cases of itching, burning, and soreness of the skin. It is sold by all druggists. R. & G. WRIGHT, No. 147 CHESTNUT STREET.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTH. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868. The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand. W. GUMMER, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1868. The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand. B. B. COMBES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LOHMEYER AND SOUTH STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1868. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1868. J. H. MANN, Secretary.

BATCHLOR'S HAIR DYE.—This is the only true and perfect hair dye in the world. It is a preparation of the purest hair dye, and is adapted to all cases of itching, burning, and soreness of the skin. It is sold by all druggists. R. & G. WRIGHT, No. 147 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE NEW CABINET BOOKSTRAP.—An elegant and useful invention, ready for use. It is a preparation of the purest hair dye, and is adapted to all cases of itching, burning, and soreness of the skin. It is sold by all druggists. R. & G. WRIGHT, No. 147 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN" PAINTS.—This is a preparation of the purest hair dye, and is adapted to all cases of itching, burning, and soreness of the skin. It is sold by all druggists. R. & G. WRIGHT, No. 147 CHESTNUT STREET.

POLITICAL.

COLONEL MOSS, OF MISSOURI, AND JAMES M. SCOVOL OF NEW JERSEY, will address Grant and Colfax Meetings at the following places:— FRIDAY, October 30—Egg Harbor City, N. J. FRIDAY EVENING, October 30—English's Creek, N. J. SATURDAY, October 31—Vineland, N. J. MONDAY, November 2—Cape May Court House, N. J. 10 25 1st 75c.

TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN.

Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin and T. J. Coffey will address the citizens of Germantown, On Monday Evening, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock. Ladies especially invited. 10 25 1st 75c.

HEADQUARTERS

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. A Meeting of the Club will be held at the Headquarters, MONDAY EVENING, November 2, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. WM. McMICHAEL, President. Wm. L. Fox, Secretary. 10 25 1st 75c.

PUT THE BOY INTO PANTALOONS.

Joy! Joy! Joy!!! See the jolly little boy! No spruce he looks and glad, So beautifully clad In a handsome boyish suit, And an overcoat to boot. Fun! Fun! Fun!!! See the little fellow run! The pantaloons are gone, And he isn't going to mourn, Don't you like the boy to please With garments such as these? Feel! Feel! See!!! What a happy boy he is! A most delightful plan For the jolly little man; And he likes it all the more, That they came from OUR BIG STORE!

Fill your boy cram full of joy by buying him clothes such as those which we make so well, and so cheaply sell, cheaper and cheaper than ever before, at our elegant, splendid BROWN STONE STORE, where the public crowd with eager lust, on the northern side of CHESTNUT STREET, as sure as you and your boy are alive, SIX HUNDRED AND THREE AND SIX HUNDRED AND FIVE.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7 1/2 Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR, In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by J. EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BROAD and BRUNN, No. 106 CHESTNUT Street. 8 1/2 1/2

STOCK & CO'S AND HAINES' METTLEBROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMILTON'S CABINET Organs, only at Store, J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESTNUT Street. 8 20 1/2 1/2

WHITE GRAPES. WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES. In Splendid Clusters. THE FINEST SEEN HERE IN FIFTEEN YEARS.

Only 60 Cents Per Pound. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts., PHILADELPHIA.